

Children's Newspaper

Every Wednesday—Threepence

FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE

No. 1690, August 11, 1951

ON THE TRAIL OF EARTHQUAKES

An absent-minded professor at work

AN American expert on earthquakes, Professor Beno Gutenberg, has gone to Turkey to advise the Turks which areas of their country are most liable to earthquakes. This will enable them to avoid potentially shaky sites when planning new dams, and factories, and other big buildings. The professor's thoughts are now, says his wife, "anywhere from ten to 400 miles below the surface of the earth."

Professor Gutenberg has been studying earthquakes since 1930, and Mrs. Gutenberg says his scientific interest in them is so intense that it sometimes makes him absent-minded.

An example of this occurred in 1933 when Einstein visited him at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, to discuss seismology, the science of earthquakes.

The two learned men walked to and fro across the college campus (quadrangle) talking earthquakes. The students seemed to be rather excited and were shouting as they hurried out of the buildings, but the two professors were too interested in their discussion to notice students' games.

JUST BENEATH THEM

Then someone ran up to them and exclaimed, "Don't you know there's an earthquake on?"

The two stood still and were surprised to find the earth trembling at their feet.

"It was the biggest earthquake I have ever experienced," said Professor Gutenberg afterwards. "But we were too absorbed in seismology to notice it."

However, when the Professor is on the trail of earthquakes with his ingenious instruments, none can escape his eagle eye. He is head of the Seismological Laboratory at the Pasadena Institute, and has instruments so delicate that when they are set up in a school they record the steps of children leaving their classes. (This would be useful for the Head, for it would allow him to observe that the Lower Fourth are not late for their maths class!)

CHECK ON TRAINS

At another of his stations, Owens Valley, Professor Gutenberg can tell by his instruments whether the trains are running on time; but he is glad only two trains a day pass through the valley—he is more concerned with what goes on under them.

The deeper an earthquake's origin, he says, the more quickly will it be recorded at a distance. Thus, if an earthquake began ten miles below the surface in New Zealand it would be recorded 20 minutes later by a seismograph in Spain, whereas if it began 300 miles down its waves would take only 19 minutes to reach Spain.

After tracking down suspected wobbly places in Turkey the Pro-

fessor is to perform the same service for Israel. Both countries lie along one of the world's two major "seismic belts." Theirs runs through the Himalayas and Asia Minor to Spain and Portugal. It was on this belt that the Assam earthquake occurred last year, and also the most severe earthquake known to man, that of Lisbon in 1755, which set the waters of lakes surging even as far north as Scotland and Scandinavia.

The world's other seismic belt is round the Pacific Ocean, and includes part of the west coast of North America, Japan, and the Philippines.

Professor Gutenberg's investigations are being sponsored by Unesco, as part of their programme of technical assistance for the economic development of the less prosperous countries.

TIES

While waiting on Maidenhead Station during a holiday in England, the honorary colonel of the Royal Rhodesia Regiment noticed a small boy eyeing him with curiosity. Then he became aware of the reason for the lad's interest—they were wearing ties of identical colours. The colonel, whose tie was in his regimental colours, asked the youngster what tie he was wearing and learnt that it was that of Newbury Grammar School.

The incident had interesting and pleasant results; but quite the most happy sequel is that the Royal Rhodesia Regiment has decided to present annually two medals to be awarded respectively to the best senior and junior N.C.O.s in the school's cadet force.

AS THE FISH CLIMB

Fish ladders have been built by the North of Scotland Hydro-electric Power Board to enable fish to by-pass high falls over which they could never leap.

Starting from low levels the ladders comprise a series of shallows leading upwards into deep pools in which the fish can rest.

Great windows have been set in the sides of sections on the Pitlochry project so that the fish can be seen mounting the ladders.

Electric eyes count the fish as they enter the dams.



OVER THEY GO!

Sixteen-year-old Pat Moss, sister of the famous young racing driver, Stirling Moss, has won many awards for jumping. Here we see her practising at her home at Tring, Hertfordshire.

MONKEYS EXCHANGED FOR BIBLES

Sellers of Bibles face strange adventures in remote parts of the world. One of them had to sail and paddle his canoe for eight days up a Brazilian river to reach the next village, and when he arrived he found the people too poor to pay for the books in money. Instead, they gave him five monkeys, three parrots, ten crocodile skins, ten baskets of meal from manioc root, 30 fowls, and 300 eggs!

This story is told in the Bible Society's shilling report (The Glorious Liberty), which tells of the wonderful work in 1950, when it produced about 6,500,000 volumes of the Scriptures in 798 languages.

CHARTING AUSTRALIAN WATERS

H.M.A.S. Warrego has sailed from Sydney on a six-month, 17,000-mile cruise to survey Australian territorial waters.

In the Gulf of Carpentaria, the Warrego will survey shipping channels for the first time since Matthew Flinders prepared his charts of the area about 150 years ago.

On the main channel, about halfway between Thursday Island and Darwin, she will chart a shoal which a merchant captain reported was covered by only five fathoms. In the same locality she will mark a wreck, the mast of which has been seen above low-water level.

Before the war it was estimated that it would take 100 years to survey Australian territorial waters, but science has since made

it possible to reduce the estimate to 25 years.

The principal aids in speeding up survey work are the echosounder, which has replaced the old slow method of taking soundings by lead and line, and Asdic, which, detecting submerged objects on either side, makes it possible to cover a wide channel in a single run.

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RICH NATIONS HELP THEIR NEIGHBOURS

SINCE the war much has been said about the need for technical assistance to under-developed countries. This need is obvious when we remember that by far the greater number of the world's inhabitants are unable to enjoy the benefits which modern science in industry, agriculture, education, and health services could put at the disposal of every human being.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the great democratic Powers are all stressing the importance of such work.

Several schemes to assist the less-developed countries are already in existence. The most important of them are the Colombo Plan (covering the countries of South-East Asia, and recently discussed in the C.N.), the Point Four Programme developed by the Americans, and the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme.

A recently-published special U.N. survey tells how such technical help is being rendered. This may be help in tapping underground water in a desert, or in organising a tax collection, or advice on the best method of haulage in inland waters. These and similar problems arise in great numbers—year in, year out.

WORK FOR EXPERTS

When a difficult problem arises the country concerned appeals to the special Technical Assistance Board of the U.N. In due course the Board sets the aid in motion. Experts are consulted and called in to serve, often thousands of miles away from their homes.

Plans are made, compared, and adjusted. But always, of course, money must be found to pay for the work done. It is estimated that in the coming year the cost of expert advice alone will cost the United Nations £1,000,000. An example of the kind of assistance supplied is described on page one of this issue.

U.N. technical assistance, however, is not restricted to hiring experts from industrialised countries alone—and rightly so.

FARM MACHINERY IN TOWN

A working combine harvester is the centre-piece of the reopened exhibition of agricultural implements at the Science Museum, South Kensington.

Among other full-size machines are Bell's reaper of 1826 and the first farm tractor driven by an internal combustion engine, the Ivel farm tractor of 1902.

At present the exhibition deals only with arable farming. To the many exhibits illustrating early farming nearly 100 models showing modern developments have been added.

Britain's farming is the most mechanised in the world, having 13,000 combine harvesters at work and 300,000 tractors. Our agriculture employs nearly 1,000,000 people.

CLEANER SANDS

A machine for making the sea-side safer is in use in America. It travels over the sand and loads the top ten inches into a screen which sorts out tins and pieces of glass; then it tips the cleaned sand back on the shore.

A still better idea is behind the scheme; the gist of this is not only to have some technically difficult work done in a remote part of the globe, but also to get citizens of the needy countries themselves to do the job.

To prepare such people requires educational facilities of the highest order. These exist in such countries as Britain, America, France, Switzerland, and Sweden. But there again it is a question of funds.

It is good to know, therefore, that this year some £500,000 will be spent on technical scholarships and about the same sum for technical information conferences.

Students from under-developed countries will take advantage of both these services and it is hoped that as time passes more and more young people will return to their native countries well-trained to run the complex economies of modern nations.

AID FOR PERSIA

An example of how much is yet to be done is supplied by Persia. In recent months Persia has asked the United Nations to send an economic adviser and experts in road construction, railways, telecommunications, radio and postal services, port administration, cotton, silk, knitwear and jute industries, and electrical power development. Eighteen scholarships have been granted to Persian students in such fields as taxation, public administration, statistics, textiles, oil engineering, telephone services, and agriculture.

MAKING AN OLD SCREEN NEW

Experts are hard at work carrying out repairs to the splendid 15th-century screen in the church at Barton Turf, on the Norfolk Broads. The screen, one of the finest in the county, has been damaged by the death-watch beetle.

The final stage of the work will be the expert cleaning and treatment of paintings on the panels, including a rare portrait of Henry the Sixth in a yellow robe.

PRIME MINISTER WITH AN AXE

Sir George Leveson-Gower, who recently passed on at the age of 93, was once Mr. Gladstone's private secretary, and he loved to recall anecdotes about the great man.

One of them concerned Gladstone's visits to the Surrey home of Sir George's father.

"Gladstone," he said, "would always ask if there were any trees on the estate which needed felling. He would cut them down with an axe, really enjoying the hard work. He said it was the finest form of exercise he knew."

AUSTRALIAN FAMILY ROBINSON

A modern Swiss Family Robinson adventure has come to two girls who live with their mother and father, the Revd. John Robinson, of Australia, on Nauru Island in the Pacific.

They have just spent six weeks on the neighbouring Ocean Island. Their meals were served on large palm leaves, and the bread was made of sugar, potatoes, rice, salt water, and flour, baked in a drum buried in the hot earth. They sat round on the sandy floor of their palm-thatched hut and watched dances performed in their honour.

Mrs. Robinson opened a new church built by the islanders, and Mr. Robinson christened 16 babies in it. So glad were the islanders to see white children on the island that they crowned them with flowers, and gave each a mat, a fan, and a basket.

CHILDREN A-WHEEL



Two German girls give a display of exercises on gyro-wheels at a children's festival in Berlin.

WEALTH FROM WASTE

It is just about 50 years since Bradford began to extract products from wool grease and embarked upon a profitable and useful addition to its trade in wool. One fifth of the world's wool production passes through Bradford, and in 1901 sulphuric acid was first used to precipitate the grease from waste water.

Now as many as 14 valuable bi-products are obtained from this grease waste; for instance, all the oil grease used by British Railways comes from Bradford.

The sales of these bi-products of waste from the wool industry amounted to £320,000 last year, and altogether more than £4,000,000 has been made from this source.

RED INDIANS ARE WHITER

It would appear that the Red Indians are turning almost as pale as the Palefaces. Indians taken on for a new film, Warpath, have had to have red make-up applied.

Possibly the Red Man is losing colour because he does not spend so much time out of doors as his ancestors.

News From Everywhere

FISHING FESTIVAL

An international angling contest is to be held on August 25 on a 20-mile stretch of the Thames near Reading. It will be the anglers' contribution to the Festival of Britain.

Mr. John Hampson, of Preston, has motor-cycled from John o' Groats to Land's End, a distance of approximately 900 miles, in the record time of 19 hours 49 minutes. The previous fastest time was 24 hours 7 minutes.

British cycle and motor-cycle exports for the first six months of this year earned £19,734,642; the sum was £15,288,502 in the same period in 1950.

A plaque has been placed on the wall of the cottage at Lossiemouth where the late Mr. James Ramsay MacDonald, first Labour Prime Minister of Britain, was born 85 years ago.

Catch of the season

While fishing in the River Trent at Clifton, near Nottingham, Fred Greensmith hooked and landed the pair of spectacles he had lost while fishing in the same place last September.

A complete clocking-in system has been set up for the 5000 people who work in the Vatican City but live in Rome. The workers clock in at the various gates by which they enter the city.

The Ford Foundation has made a grant of about £569,000 to the Free University of Berlin. The greater part of the money will be spent on the building of a library and lecture hall.

BOOST FOR BRITAIN

An exhibition recording the achievements of Britain and her people has been opened in New York Public Library.

Although British turbines and generating plant will be used, the contract to carry out the damming and power station project in the Snowy Mountains, New South Wales, has been awarded to the firm of Selmers, of Oslo, Norway.

Animals in Art is the subject of this year's competition set by Our Dumb Friends' League for its junior members. They are invited to make a drawing or painting of any kind of animal, bird, fish, or reptile. Each entry costs 6d.

A scientific and cultural history of mankind is to be written over a period of five years under the direction of an international commission set up by Unesco.

The Royal Humane Society's certificate for bravery has been awarded to Charles Denne, aged 70, of Wye, Kent, for saving two people from drowning in the Stour.

A special United Nations Troop of boys of every nationality is attending the Scouts Jamboree in Austria. They are all sons of U.N. employees at Lake Success.

School's 400 years

Louth Grammar School has just celebrated its fourth centenary. John Smith, first Governor of Virginia, the Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin, and Alfred Lord Tennyson were all scholars there.

More than 46 million trees covering 24,345 acres were planted last year in Scotland, which now has more than a quarter of a million acres of forestry plantations.

Men of The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment) are this month sharing guard duties outside Buckingham Palace with the 1st Coldstream Guards.

Tunnels are now open between Jarrow and Howdon for pedestrians and cyclists. Their construction cost £833,000.

DRESSING A WELL

The Derbyshire village of Eyam, where the Black Plague broke out in 1665, plans to celebrate Festival Year by reviving the old custom of well-dressing on Wakes Saturday, August 25, and by restoring the stocks on the village green.

The sails of Heckington Mill, Lincolnshire, the last eight-sailed mill in England, and a well-known Fen landmark, are to be replaced by an engine.

Mrs. Geoffrey Gibbs, of Clifton Hampden, Oxfordshire, has been appointed Deputy Chief Commissioner, Girl Guides, a new post created to relieve the work of the Chief Commissioner.

The John Ashley, a 61-foot motor fishing vessel, has been converted into a mission ship with a resident chaplain and a crew of three for use between London and Rochester.



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The Children's Newspaper, August 11, 1951

PRECIOUS STONES ON THE SHORE

Every boy and girl on a seaside holiday has a chance of finding a real "treasure," for our shores, particularly the shingly beaches, abound in precious stones.

Whitby jet is world-famous, and is still extensively used in the making of brooches and beads. On the Scottish and Welsh coasts and across the Irish Sea in County Down the cairngorm or topaz can be found.

The moss-agate is often passed unrecognised, yet this stone, in appearance a rather dull green-and-white pebble, is quite valuable. When cut it shows a pattern of delicate tracery like a fern or moss. Other precious stones that may be found on our shores include onyx, hornstone, and chalcedony, a kind of quartz.

THE VOICE OF BIG BEN

Big Ben, like the people who listen to its chiming, sometimes suffers from the cold. On these occasions the rubber on the hammers of the chimes has hardened and caused the familiar peal to sound dull in tone.

Now a new sort of rubber has been substituted, a type which has been tested both in the tropics and in the Arctic and has been proved immune to variations in temperature. So in future the voice of Big Ben will ring out with never a dull moment.

MOTHER OF THE YEAR

New Zealand's only woman Cabinet Minister, the Hon. Mrs. Hilda Ross, has received the award of "New Zealand's Mother of the Year" from the American Mothers' Committee.

Mrs. Ross, who has two sons and four grandchildren, represents the City of Hamilton in the New Zealand Parliament and is Minister for the Welfare of Women and Children. This means that she has about two-thirds of the Dominion's population to look after.

THREE MOUNTAINS IN ONE DAY

An extraordinary climbing feat was achieved the other weekend when five members belonging to the Lochaber (Inverness-shire) Mountaineering Club stood on the summits of Ben Nevis, Scafell, and Snowdon within 24 hours. They used a car, of course, to get to the mountains.

The climbers left the top of Ben Nevis at midnight, reached the top of Scafell by eleven the next morning, the top of Snowdon before eleven the same night, and arrived back at Fort William by two the next morning.

TWO DRIVERS

The entry of Acrise Young Farmers' Club in a Folkestone carnival procession was headed by a steam traction engine with a history. On the front were the Union Jack and the flag of the Union of South Africa, commemorating the fact that this particular traction engine was used in the South African War. In that campaign it was driven by Albert Pegden; in the procession the driver was his son John.

HONOURING JAMES HARGREAVES

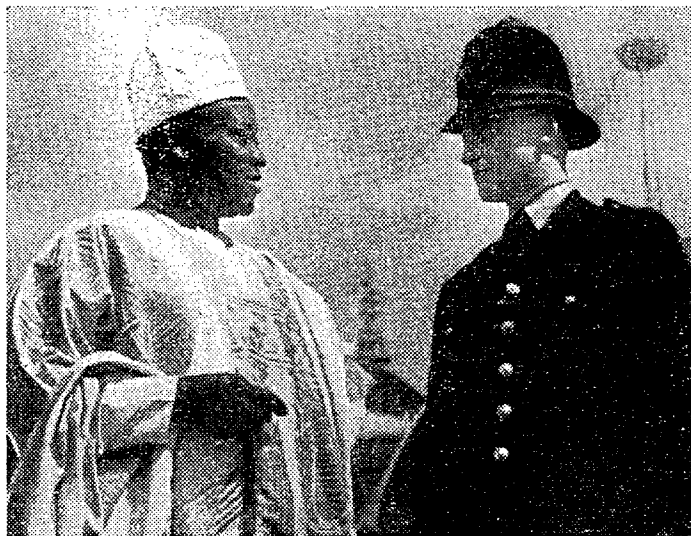
A plaque is to be placed on the cottage at Stanhill, near Oswaldtwistle, Lancs, where in 1766 James Hargreaves first erected his spinning jenny, which revolutionised the cotton industry.

The plaque will be part of the Hargreaves Memorial Fund, which in the main will be used to establish scholarships for students in the textile industry.

BREAKING DOWN A BARRIER

A machine designed to enable conversation to be carried on with deaf and blind people has been demonstrated in London. The machine translates letters on a keyboard into braille.

A deaf and blind authoress understood messages after a few minutes' practice, and others were able to "listen" to speeches.



London Interlude

Chief A. Soetan of Nigeria, who is on a good will mission to this country, has a word with a Metropolitan policeman.

STORIED STONE

The Staffordshire town of Stone has been celebrating the 700th anniversary of its market charter, granted by Henry the Third.

This town has a long history. Roman coins dating A.D. 249 have been found there. In the seventh century the Mercian King Wulfhere put his two sons to death there after they had been converted to Christianity by St. Chad.

Stone's best known sons were the landscape artist Peter de Wint, and Nelson's great leader, Admiral of the Fleet Earl St. Vincent.

STAMPS FOR A GOOD CAUSE

All who find stamp-collecting an absorbing hobby will be interested in the series issued by the Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth, London.

These are big stamps with excellent reproductions of famous palaces, cathedrals, ships, railway engines, aeroplanes, and sportsmen of this country. The stamps are only 2d. each; and 24 stamps in each subject are planned. The profits from the sale of them will go to the hospital.

Attached to letters sent abroad—not, of course, as postage stamps—these attractive little pictures would have the effect of promoting interest in Britain as a tourist centre. In albums they make a fine array.

If the idea proves popular, collectors will have found something new to seek, and at the same time to help a good cause.

HUMAN MAP

A human map of our islands was one of the most striking features of the fortnight's Festival celebrations at Lowestoft. It was composed of 2000 schoolchildren.

Columns of boys and girls marched on to the Denes Oval, a big open space near the sea, and gradually wove a complicated pattern. In due course the map took shape, and there was great applause from the thousands of onlookers when another mass of children suddenly sat on the grass to form the words Festival of Britain.

COVENTRY RISING AGAIN

The Coventry Grammar School of King Henry VIII, founded in 1545, was among the buildings destroyed when the city was blitzed. But it has been completely rebuilt, and the final section, the new hall, was recently dedicated and opened.

It was an event which will long be remembered not only by the 1000 boys and their masters, but by the Chairman of the Governors who was actually a pupil at the school when the previous building was opened in 1885.

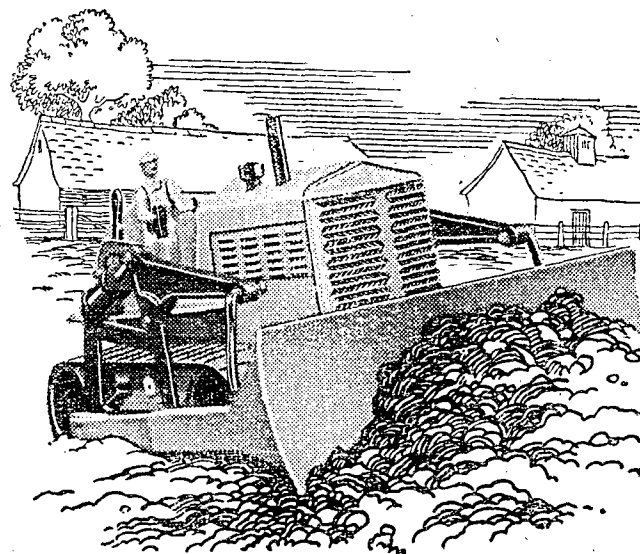
The hall has since been used for the competition open to architects to find the most suitable design for the new Coventry Cathedral. So numerous are the entries that it has taken nearly a mile and a half of screening to display them. Assessors are now making their final selections.

AMERICA'S FIRST COTTON MILL

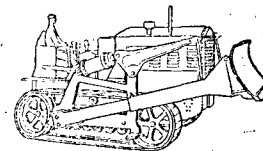
The first cotton mill established in America, at Pawtucket in Rhode Island in 1790, has become a museum commemorating the beginning of the cotton textile industry in America.

The mill was established by Samuel Slater, who went out to America after being apprenticed to Jedediah Strutt, inventor of the ribbed stocking-frame, and his partner, Sir Richard Arkwright, in Belper, Derbyshire. It contains a fine collection of early textile machinery.

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Cementing a Friendship

Mrs. Emilie Life, retiring headmistress of a school at Chenies, Bucks, is having a house built; and a warm corner of it will be where her 168 former pupils have each laid a brick. Each brick bears the pupil's name.

SCHOOL FOUNDED ON FISH

In the little American village of Day East, in the State of Maine, a school of alewife fish is helping to build a £20,000 school.

This summer the alewife—a kind of herring—has been swarming up the Orland River in vast numbers. American food-stores like the alewife, with its sea-salty taste. Filleted and pickled, the alewife is a favourite delicacy on American tables, and the proceeds of this season's catch mean a new school for Day East.

The romance of the alewife began with the early settlers in Maine, who noticed that the Orland River was a favourite spawning ground for the fish which, when they had grown up in the Atlantic returned to the river where they were born.

FOOD AND FORTUNE

Millions of them each year—averaging a pound each—give food and fortune to the towns of the Maine coast. But the early settlers, thankful for the food which the alewife provided, made the fisheries into a public trust from which the profits must go to the general good of the communities.

Day East this year caught 10,500 bushels of alewives, and made a good profit for their new school. Villagers are entitled by ancient ordinance to buy a fish for half a cent.

Build this magnificent

PIRATE GALLEON

ALL FOR

2/9

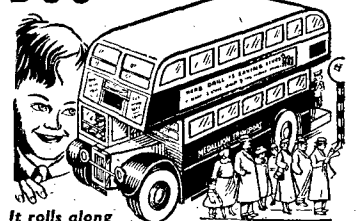
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WILLING VICTIMS



These two young people of Northleach in Gloucestershire enjoyed their stay in the stocks during the 15th-century fair held in the town. Above them is the old pillory.



Eighteen-year-old Pamela Bridges played the part of a scold in a pageant of English history which was staged at Hampton Court, Middlesex,—and was ducked in the river every day.

REVISING RUSSIA'S NEW TESTAMENT

A committee of Russian scholars in Paris are revising the New Testament, for the Bible still in use in Russian churches contains passages in the classical Slavonic language which modern young Russians, brought up outside the church, do not understand.

When the work is finished, in about three years' time, it will be published by the British and Foreign Bible Society, who hope that by then it may be possible to distribute this revised version. At present the Society are not allowed to sell any of their books in the Soviet Union.

Slavonic was one of the first of the vulgar tongues of the people into which the Bible was translated. This early Slavonic version is said to have been made in the second half of the ninth century for the benefit of Slavs in Thessalonica and neighbouring regions.

During the following centuries it was revised from time to time. A copy of a 1581 Russian edition which belonged to Ivan the Terrible is in the British Museum, having been brought to England by

Sir Jerome Horsey, Queen Elizabeth's agent at the Russian court. He wrote on its title page: "This Bibell in the Sclauonian tongue had owt of the emperours librari. Jer. Horsey, 1581." He does not state whether he had Ivan the Terrible's permission.

In 1812 Tsar Alexander allowed the publication of a Bible in modern Russian, on the understanding that it was not used in churches. A Russian Bible Society was formed, but this was dissolved in 1826, after which the British and Foreign Bible Society took up the work of spreading the Scriptures in the Russian Empire.

FASHION IN PIGS

Ireland is to launch a campaign in favour of white pigs; the black pig is in disfavour, and so is the spotty pig.

Overseas customers have a preference for white pigs, so the large black pig of the Irish cottager is to give way to the paleface brand until the fashion in porkers changes again.

FATHER OF AERONAUTICS

A STATUE of Sir George Cayley, who has been called the Father of Aeronautics, has been unveiled at Scarborough, which is only a few miles from his old home, Brompton, where he was born in 1773. Cayley was a boy when the world was talking of exploits of the Montgolfiers and their gas balloon and he grew up interested in all new developments in science.

Sir George Cayley's main interest was aerial navigation, as it was then called, and throughout his life he jotted down his ideas on this subject in a series of notebooks. In one of the last of these he wrote: You, whom it may concern when I am gone, may find the seeds of thought in these scrawls.

Cayley was sure a navigable balloon was possible if it was made in the right shape, and was big enough to lift an engine with a propeller to provide the power.

FISH-SHAPED AIRSHIP

So he designed such an airship, making drawings of its structure and its engine, and laying down the principles which must govern both. In shape it was to resemble a fish, with a cod's head and a mackerel's tail, and the gas-bag was to be divided into compartments "like the stomach of a leech."

It is interesting to note that Cayley doubted the suitability of a steam-engine as a motive power, and wrote of some future engine driven by explosions of gas.

Cayley also experimented on his Yorkshire moors with a gliding plane, and there is a story that his coachman, having come down with a thud after being airborne, protested: If you please, Sir George, I was hired to drive, not to fly!

In these days of the helicopter a model which Cayley made is not without interest. It consists of two corks into each of which are inserted four feathers slightly inclined like the sails of a windmill but in opposite directions in each set. The corks are linked by a rod round the upper part of which the string of a bow is wound. When released the corks revolve and the model rises in the air.

Cayley also found out theoretically that the old idea of a plane with flapping wings was of no use, but that progress through the air depended on the angle of the plane's surface and the supporting power the plane received from air pressure as it was propelled along.

Sir George Cayley died in 1857, long before his ideas could be put into practice.

CONQUEST OF THE AIR

How wonderful a thing is Flight! Where and how did it begin? While it is not possible to supply the complete answer, the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, has succeeded in giving a very clear and vivid explanation of its origin and evolution. Two related sections recently opened—The Conquest of the Air, and Birds in Flight—set forth a fascinating story well worth the space it takes to tell.

From fossilised remains it is possible to visualise the earliest flying creatures winging their way through the air nearly 200 million years ago. With the development of feathers, still something of a mystery, these prehistoric creatures were for the first time in a position to experiment in controlled flight, and the Museum has built up the story of the progress achieved in natural flight from these early reptiles to the birds of today.

Studying these scale models, wing sections, and photographs taken of actual bird flights in wind tunnels, it is easy to realise why the aircraft designer first went to bird life for inspiration. Those readers who saw the film *First of the Few* some years ago will recall how success came to the designer of the Spitfire after he had spent hours lying on the cliffs watching the graceful evolutions of the seagulls—almost identical in the case of the bird and the bird-man.

It is this similarity at almost every point which strikes the visitor to the Museum so forcibly.

The skeleton of a bird as of a plane is adapted to support the body either in the air or on the ground.

Flying momentum is gained by a short run and a powerful push off—with birds by their

legs, and with planes by their engines.

The tail in both cases is used to give stability and balance.

The wings of both bird and plane can be adjusted for rapid flight, taking off, soaring, gliding, and landing.

There is even a similarity in the safety device provided by nature and copied by man, for a bird's feathers have slots, as have a plane's wings for stability. Then, too, there is a feather pocket under the bird's wing which opens automatically as the bird gains flying speed. Its function is not yet fully understood but it may be comparable to the flap of a plane which helps to prevent stalling.

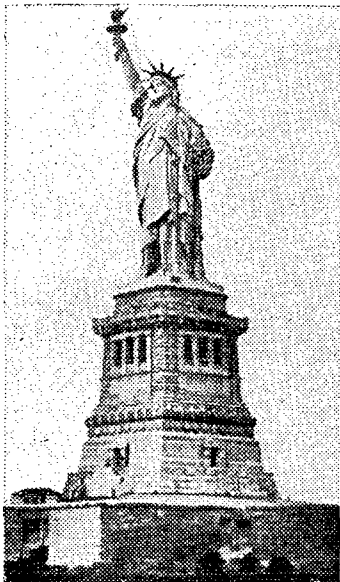
MIGRATION MYSTERY

Alongside this most fascinating exhibit is another dealing with bird migration. This in turn raises a problem which still baffles naturalists and scientists—how do birds navigate? How, for example, does the homing pigeon find its way back to its loft when released perhaps 100 miles away, or how does the swallow after flying thousands of miles to sunny climes return the next summer to nest in the same spot as the previous year?

A Canadian investigator has shown that migrating ducks are deflected from their course by radar beams, and his experiments have given rise to a theory that birds can detect minute electrical forces in the atmosphere.

Latest experiments have included the fitting of minute instruments, weighing less than a quarter of a gram, to homing birds to determine the actual time spent in flight and from this to work out the probable course taken.

Fresh air is New York's only shortage



IN the hot steamy summer evenings the citizens of greater New York rush by subway and overhead train to the cool of their suburban gardens. In the tall apartment houses of Manhattan they sit out on the fire escapes with their iced soft drinks and canned beer and find what air they can in the breathless city. Ten and 20 floors below, where the traffic never ceases, the slot machines work continuously — automatic luggage deposits, the five-cent drink stands, the pay-as-you-enter buses, and the pay-as-you-take self-service cafés.

Once you are used to the heat and the tempo you marvel at the wonders of this second biggest city in the world; at the grandeur of its architecture, the opulence of its stores, and the apparent prosperity of its inhabitants.

New York today has 650 miles of waterfront, and this has contributed principally to its greatness, for merchandise comes here from all over the world. Few people realise that of the five boroughs of the city, only The Bronx (named after Jonas Bronck, who settled there in 1641) is actually situated on the American mainland. Manhattan and Richmond are both islands, and the other two, Queens and Brooklyn, form part of Long Island.

MANHATTAN, the business and administrative centre, has a total area of only 22 square miles, of which every yard is precious. Here are located the city's famous skyscrapers, for expansion has of necessity been upward rather than outward.

The island is a masterpiece of planned concentration, a mathematician's delight. Apart from the oldest quarter of the city, founded by the Dutch as New Amsterdam in 1614 and renamed by the English after the Duke of York in 1664, the whole area is divided into an orderly criss-cross of avenues running from north to south and streets from east to west. Nearly all of these are numbered rather than named.

A New Yorker never directs you "first on the right, second on the left"; it is always "one block north, two blocks west."

New York is a city of superlatives: the tallest building in the

world, the largest office block, the biggest theatre. They even have what is said to be the biggest mortgage in the world—for the Rockefeller Centre, a magnificent group of skyscrapers occupying a complete block between 50th and 51st Streets, and housing offices, luxury shops, and Radio City.

THE tallest building in the world is the Empire State Building, 1250 feet high, with 85 floors of store and office space and another 16 forming an observation tower, from which on a clear day there is a 50-mile view of the city and its surroundings.

Equally on the grand scale are the giant department stores, where whole floors are devoted to clothes of a similar style, and to novelties ranging from fluorescent pyjamas and shoe-strings to plastic paddling pools and tins of cream that whip as you pour. Greeting cards cover every conceivable occasion, from appendix operations to full marks in French. Though food and lodging are expensive, these things are comparatively cheap.

This article on New York, city of wonders, comes from Sheila Godfrey, a young journalist who is travelling by bus right across America from East to West and recording her impressions of the vast country specially for C.N. readers. From time to time during her journey she will send further dispatches, reflecting the vast American panorama of life as seen by an English girl.

The children of New York probably fare as well as most city children. If, on the debit side, they have more than a reasonable share of artificial amusements (there is no official restriction on cinema-going, for example, no matter what the film), they are also well provided for in parks and play streets, and have fine schools and colleges and museums.

IN Brooklyn there are two institutions of particular interest.



Times Square by night, the heart of theatreland in the great American city.

One is the Botanic Garden, which, apart from its own research work and world-famous plant collection, also operates a Children's Garden where young people can manage their own plots and receive expert instruction. The other is the Children's Museum, the first and largest of its kind in the world, where specially selected exhibits, film shows, and clubs are provided for about half a million children every year.

There are story hours, run by the librarians; there is an Indian club where bows and arrows, and pots and baskets are constructed according to primitive methods; there is a pet club where the museum's collection of live animals can be handled and discussed; there is a book club which writes, edits, and publishes the Museum Gazette; and there are many other activities. During term-time school classes also attend the museum for special lectures and demonstrations.

But now school is closed until September, and New York children talk only of camp—camp and camp lists. Blue jeans, tee shirts, and shorts are the order of the day for both boys and girls, and the shops do a roaring trade with their special camp departments.

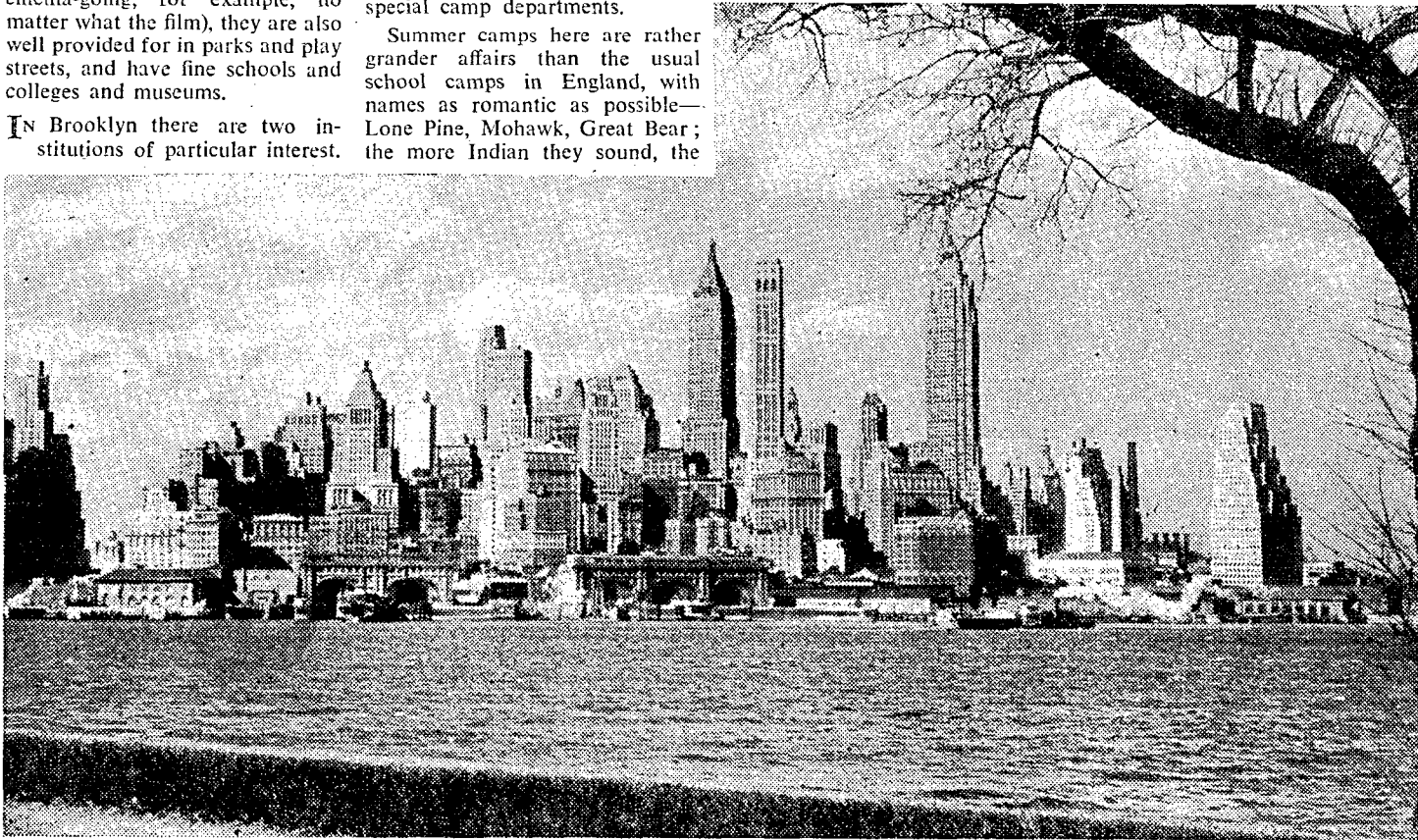
Summer camps here are rather grander affairs than the usual school camps in England, with names as romantic as possible—Lone Pine, Mohawk, Great Bear; the more Indian they sound, the

better. Most of them are run commercially, some on luxury hotel lines, with riding, swimming, fishing, and every outdoor sport. Others are run by philanthropic organisations and cater for poorer children, or those who are physically handicapped. One way or another most New York children hope to get away to camp.

TOMORROW I also leave the city, on the first stage of a bus journey that will take me right across the continent to California. I shall not be sorry to move into the country. In the deep canyons of New York, the sunlight blocked out by tall buildings and skyscrapers, fresh air is the one commodity I cannot find.



A street artist at work in Greenwich Village, New York's art centre.



FABULOUS CITY—The skyscrapers of Manhattan seen across the river from Governor's Island.

Children's Newspaper

John Carpenter House
Whitefriars · London · EC4

AUGUST 11 1951

THE SPIRIT ENDURES

WE of this generation enjoy benefits which our great-grandparents would have thought incredible. We have also had to endure shocks they would have thought equally incredible; indeed, their pride would have been hurt at the mere suggestion that this powerful nation could ever be exposed on such a sea of troubles.

Yet could they return today they would find us with a pride no less deep than theirs, a pride born of endurance. For as the Archbishop of York said recently: "In times of emergency we can rise to great heights of heroism and self-sacrifice."

IN 1940 Britain looked like being wiped off the map. Proud France was shattered. Was it Britain's turn next? Her firm, calm answer should never be forgotten: "We fight on."

The dauntless spirit that won the Battle of Britain is there all the time, in peace no less than war. The same deathless courage shown by the Gloucesters in Korea also inspired miners at Easington.

"We should thank God for the British people," said the Archbishop, and in years to come men in distant lands will still be saying it. Britain to itself, and all the world, doth rest but true.



Under the Editor's Table

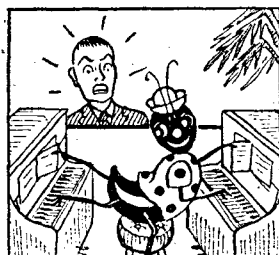
PETER PUCK
WANTS TO
KNOW

If umbrellas are
overhead expenses

Because the road was up buses had to take another route. Passengers found it diverting.

Many women decorate their own houses. Especially the pretty ones.

BILLY BEETLE



The Editor's Table

LEADERS OF YOUTH ARE WANTED

THE Minister of Education says that before the war there were only 20 full-time wardens of community centres; now there are 200, as well as hundreds of youth club leaders.

But many more are needed, young men and women who have had some experience of everyday working life, and feel the call to help the youth of Britain. Sympathetic and keen young people are wanted for this work; there is no work more vital and none more rewarding in the finest sense of the word.

How long is a lobster?

THE precise length of a lobster would hardly seem a matter for the Law. Things are not always what they seem, however.

The Sea Fishing Industry (Crabs and Lobsters) Order of 1951 states that a lobster must be nine inches long before it may be caught. But fishermen are asking whether they should include the whisker on the end of the lobster's tail in their measurement.

The whisker is only about one eighth of an inch long, but it sometimes makes all the difference to the fate (under the new Order) of a lobster. The Under-Secretary of State for Scotland declares that the point can be settled only in a court of law.

HALF A RESIDENT

A REPORT recently presented to one of the London borough councils states that the maximum capacity of a women's hostel is 288½!

This seems to present quite a problem—unless, perhaps, there is a hole in the wall to accommodate the 289th resident, so that one half remains outside.

What a pity that officials should allow their zeal for mathematical accuracy to lead them into such absurdities!

Here's to camping

SUMMER camps are in full swing. From hundreds of clubs, community centres, schools, and churches high-spirited youth has made for the open-air.

It's a great life under canvas, or in the caravan; it's a life that promises adventure. Anything may happen, and the best laid plans may go astray. But it's all in the game, and everybody enjoys it even though no one sleeps a wink on the first night.

So here's to camping and all the fun of it.

At Lambeth Palace



The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, makes a young guest feel quite at home.

SOAP BUBBLE

WHEN a schoolboy carelessly leaves a figure out of a sum, he merely gets fewer marks. In business, dropping a figure may have surprising results.

Not long ago an importer at Mombasa was astounded at the cheapness of soap in a German price list. He ordered 5000 tons of it—which is quite a lot of soap.

The huge order caused consternation among local soap-makers; it was feared that Germany had discovered some new cheap way of making soap.

Investigation showed that a clerk in the German firm had merely left one figure out of the price list.

The finest painter

Who can paint

Like Nature? Can imagination boast,
Amid its gay creation, hues like hers?
Or can it mix them with that matchless skill,
And lose them in each other, as appears
In every bud that blows?

James Thomson

Nature paints not
In oils, but frescoes the great dome of heaven
With sunsets, and the lovely forms of clouds
And flying vapour.

H. W. Longfellow

LOOK AFTER THAT CYCLE

WHEN schoolboys' bicycles were inspected in a Yorkshire town recently it was found that ten per cent of them were completely unfit to be on the road, 40 per cent needed repair, and over 50 per cent were not even fitted with a bell.

This grim state of affairs is certainly not confined to that one town; and it is sad to reflect that shining new bicycles which once inspired great pride should be so neglected. Young road-safety crusaders can set a splendid example by keeping their own machines in tip-top order, for, of course, every faulty bicycle in the country greatly increases the risk of accident.

Too much with us

The world is too much with us;
late and soon,

Getting and spending, we lay
waste our powers:

Little we see in Nature that is
ours;

We have given our hearts away,
a sordid boon!

This sea that bares her bosom
to the moon;

The winds that will be howling
at all hours,

And are up-gathered now like
sleeping flowers;

For this, for everything, we are
out of tune;

It moves us not. Great God!
I'd rather be

A Pagan suckled in a creed
outworn;

So might I, standing on this
pleasant lea,

Have glimpses that would make
me less forlorn;

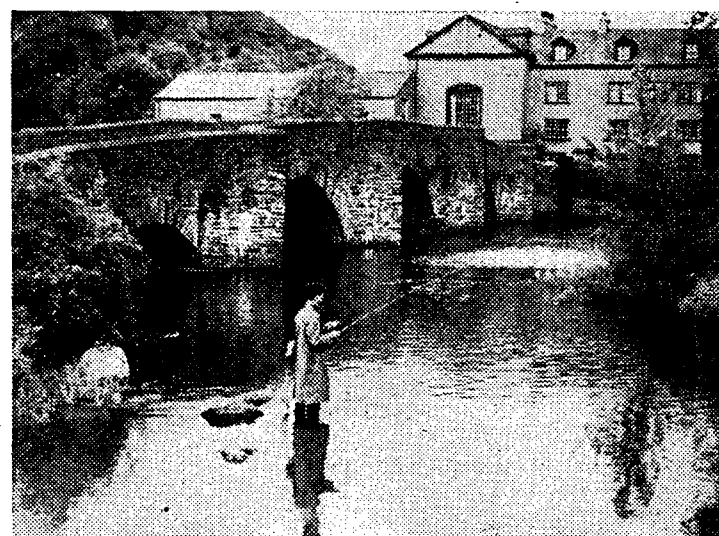
Have sight of Proteus rising
from the sea;

Or hear old Triton blow his
wreathed horn.

William Wordsworth

JUST AN IDEA

As Marcus Aurelius wrote: Look inwards, for you have a lasting fountain of happiness at home that always bubbles up if you will look for it.



OUR HOMELAND

The River Leven at Newby Bridge,
in Lancashire

THINGS SAID

I THINK the children of this country are not only the bonniest but they are the best children I have ever come across at any time.

Minister of Education

WE elders tend to exaggerate the follies and ignorance of youth and put an aura round our past which depicts us as little saints and scholars when we were at school.

Parliamentary Secretary,
Ministry of Education

OUR aim is to remove from the hearts of free men the terror of the cell block and the concentration camp.

General Eisenhower

THE public, in spite of television and counter-attractions, have not given up reading, but are taking longer over it.

Middlesex County Librarian

I THINK British audiences are not only the most critical but the kindest in the world.

Film-star Harold Lloyd

IN THE COUNTRY

CHANGED scenes await us as we take our country walks in August. Yesterday the oats shook their graceful plumes in the summer breeze, and a myriad feathery heads rustled against each other; the oatfields were like seas of brown and tan, shot with sunshine. Now the bearded tresses have fallen to the shearing knives of the reaper; the stubbles are dotted with sheaves where rooks and sparrows revel.

This is Lammas-tide, the "festival of the first-fruits, or loafmas," and harvesting of the grain has begun. The wheat grows more golden every day. Grassy banks glow with the bright hues of ragwort and hawkweed and yellow goatsbeard. Gardens are ablaze with marigolds.

August, as Edmund Spenser wrote, is "rich arrayed, with garment all of gold down to the ground." Though summer still reigns in regal splendour, autumn is already creeping into the woods and here and there painting the leaves with russet and gold.

The Children's Newspaper, August 11, 1951

MAN OF KENT OR KENTISH MAN?

THE local Festival of the beautiful little Men-of-Kent town of Tenterden has caused some headshaking in the Kentish-Men village of Hadlow on the west side of the Medway. For the theme of Tenterden's Festival has been the birth there of William Caxton, and Hadlow, too, claims to have been his birthplace.

Caxton himself left it on record that he was born in Kent in the Weald, a tantalisingly vague statement, because the Weald (forest) covered a wide area of Kent.

The Kentish Men of Hadlow point out two places likely to have been the home of the Father of Printing, and have named Caxton Lane after him. The Vicar of Hadlow, the Revd. S. Howard Monypenny, told the CN that one of the oldest manors in the district was called Causton, which was a medieval spelling of Caxton, as the name of Caxton was then pronounced.

Mr. Richard Church, who organised the celebrations at Tenterden, told us that Caxton's birthplace cannot be ascertained; and he pointed out that members of the Causton family also lived near Tenterden, and indeed all over Kent.

Tenterden has certainly been staking its claim to Caxton during the past two weeks. There has been an exhibition of famous and valuable books, including early Caxton documents loaned by Lord Kemsley, St. Andrew's University, and Shrewsbury School. An inn at Tenterden, formerly the Black Horse, has been renamed the



The new inn-sign at Tenterden

William Caxton, and its new sign is from a woodcut in the second book Caxton printed, *The Game and Playe of the Chesse*, the woodcut showing King Canute learning to play chess.

However, the Kentish Men of Hadlow have not lost much sleep over this impressive display of Caxtoniana at Tenterden. "Our claim is as good as any," says the vicar.

Ducks-and-Drakes Championship

Most of us have played ducks-and-drakes, making a stone bounce across the water; but Denmark is the only country where it is played as an organised sport. There the members of the world's first ducks-and-drakes club are practising for their annual championships which take place in Copenhagen in September.

The Danes call ducks-and-drakes "slaa smut"; the Swedes "slaa sing" or "skaadfisk"; the Norwegians "Far, Mor, Soster, Bror..." (father, mother, sister, brother, and so on, according to the number of splashes); in French it is "faire des ricochets."

The Danish experts choose their own stones on the seashore and chisel them to the required shapes. They dream, says their president, that one day they will have their own special pool which can be drained after the game, so that they will be able to recover their own special stones.

Men, women, and children go down to the beach to learn from the best players the right stance, grip, and method of throwing, for the ducks-and-drakes players have introduced many refinements into this very ancient sport.

The correct throw is one that produces on the surface of the water a long string of circles; players call this "the row of pearls." Last year the record was a cast of 21. Each competitor is allowed 40 stones for his ten casts.

The president of the club says: "How do I throw? I take the stone in three fingers, pause awhile to find my balance—as Fritz Kreisler pauses with his bow poised above his violin—and then smoothly, with a broad sweep of the arm, I fling the stone on its sunlit journey towards the open sea."

It sounds quite a poetic sport, as well as a jolly one for all the family to join in.

RAINMAKERS TRAIL THE CLOUDS

Experiments during the past few years have shown that it is possible to start rain by dropping dry ice crystals from aircraft on to suitable cloud formations.

The Australian Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation have recently undertaken a series of rainmaking experiments, using a specially-equipped aircraft borrowed from Qantas Empire Airways. Australia has vast tracts of land lying undeveloped and going to waste for lack of rain.

At present the aircraft used, a Douglas DC-3, is fitted with microwave radar gear which enables the observers to "see" inside a cloud and record its more important characteristics. Eventually they hope, by various means, to make these clouds dissolve into rain just where it is most wanted.

They cannot make the clouds alter their course, but they can follow them up and attack them to give rain at a predetermined point.

Switch on to Cybernetics

Cybernetics is the new science concerned with the use of electrical devices as substitutes for the human senses.

One example of its benefits is to be seen in the Joshua Eaton School at Reading, Massachusetts, where teachers no longer have to bother with classroom lights. Whether it is cloudy or sunny "Electronic eyes," which judge light conditions more accurately than the most sensitive human eyes, gauge the amount of illumination and cause lights throughout the school to switch on or off automatically.

The photo-electric controls, or "electronic eyes," are located in one room having a south-east exposure and in another room facing west. By this arrangement, lights in all rooms with similar exposures go on and off at the same time. One control regulates the lights near the windows; another close to the inside wall regulates the remainder of the lights.

DAYLIGHT-OPERATED

When the amount of daylight coming through the window falls below a certain level, an "electronic eye" detects the change and causes a switch to turn on the lights nearest the wall. When the amount of daylight reaches a still lower level, the rows of lights nearest the window turn on automatically.

Similarly, all lights turn off when natural illumination improves.

Cybernetics is also responsible for many other devices. Photo-electric cells act as substitutes for sight and touch in certain devices for opening doors, ringing bells, and counting traffic.

Other recorders simulate taste reactions. Radar systems, thermometers, microphones, and certain pressure gauges are merely substitutes for various sense mechanisms.

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CYCLE SERVICE

20. Planning a holiday route

Make your holiday a pleasure. Be moderate in your mileages. There is no particular merit in riding farther than anybody else. In flat country you should rarely cover more than 40 to 50 miles in the day; in hilly country you should ride far less.

A half-inch map is essential for planning and following your route. Plan a modest itinerary in the touring area you are choosing. Try to arrange a fixed centre from which you can set out for the day with a luggage-free cycle in various directions.

In using a map—consult it thoroughly *before* you set out for the day. Constant stopping to refer to it not only proves annoying but adds hours to your journey. Devise a system which will help you to *remember* your route.

Finally, it is a wise plan to join a cycling organisation.

V. S.

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PARTY MANNERS!

The chimpanzees' tea party is again popular at the London Zoo, where the guests are Compo, Sally, Susan, and So-So.



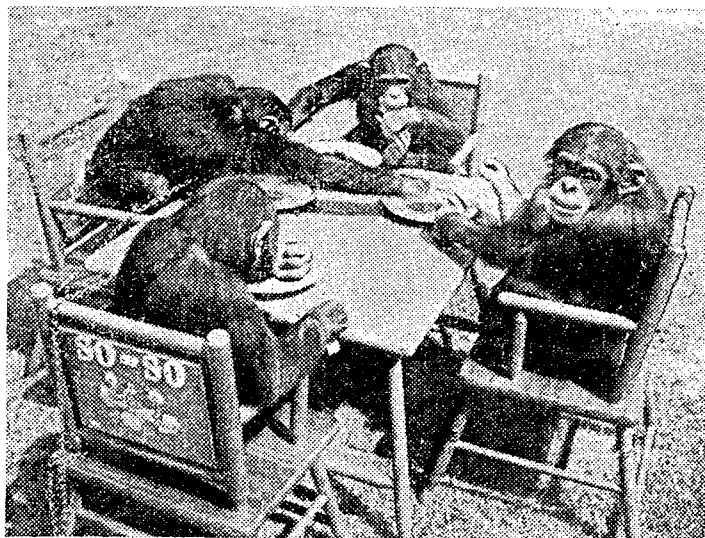
A keeper's work is never done



Sally asks for more



To the very last dregs!



Susan, not a bit shy, decides to help herself

TEACHING NATIVES TO READ

Few people have done more to teach native peoples to read in their own language than Dr. Frank Laubach.

For 20 years this Congregationalist missionary, who is a member of the World Literacy Committee, has worked in 85 countries.

In 200 different forms of speech, Dr. Laubach has prepared big phonetic picture charts from which millions of illiterate natives have learned to read.

Dr. Laubach began this wonderful mission in the Philippines. He discovered that three of the native words contained all the consonants. When these were divided up and

combined with the five vowels, they made every syllable in the native language.

With the aid of an artist and his son, Dr. Laubach drew up picture charts to suit illiterates of the nations that he visited.

In New Guinea, for instance, he compiled lessons in 17 different native languages. They were typed, drawn on stencils, duplicated, and then flown by plane to their destination. Dr. Laubach's work was followed up by missionaries and educationists, and has led to an enormous demand for suitable reading material in New Guinea.

ROCK OF AGES

At Burrington Combe, in Somerset, a beautiful gorge in the Mendip Hills, a special service is to be held next Sunday, August 12, when an inscription on the famous Rock of Ages will be unveiled.

The inscription reads: This rock derived its name from the well-known hymn written in 1762 by the Rev. A. M. Toplady, who sheltered in this cleft during a storm.

Augustus Toplady was at that time a young clergyman of about 22, curate of nearby Blagdon. As the lightning flashed and the thunder rolled over this huge cleft in a mass of rock, the thought came to him that God is like an eternal Rock, offering man shelter from anxiety; and the immortal lines came into the young man's mind:

Rock of Ages cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee.

It is chiefly for this wonderful hymn that Toplady is remembered. He was an earnest Christian, but narrow, and he carried on a bitter controversy with John Wesley.

He died of consumption when he was 38, and a window in Blagdon Church commemorates him. But the rock and the hymn are memorials that will endure for all time.

BELL FROM THE SEA

A bell from a sunken ship has been unveiled as a war memorial in the head office of the Glen Line in London. It is the bell of the Breconshire, a fine refrigerator liner which was on her maiden voyage when war broke out and was requisitioned by Admiralty.

She did much fine service in supplying Malta, but was eventually sunk.

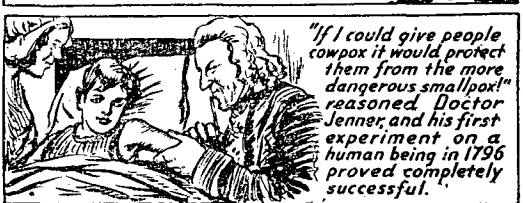
The bell was recently recovered during salvage operations and presented by the Royal Navy to the Glen Line.

A girl was only expressing local superstition when, in 1775, she said to a doctor: "I cannot catch smallpox, I have had cowpox!" This remark went unnoticed except by a young medical student.

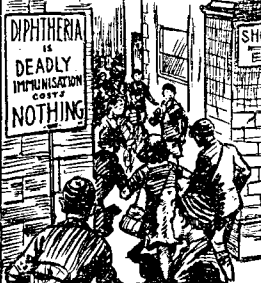


Pioneers 56. EDWARD JENNER, discoverer of vaccination

The student, Edward Jenner, gave much thought to this widely-held belief, and after twenty years of study he proved it to be true. Farm workers who had had the mild disease cowpox rarely took smallpox.



Thus was the theory and practice of vaccination born. Other injections were discovered, to combat different diseases and slowly, from the seed sown by Dr. Jenner, a complete new field of medical science developed.



HISTORY HIDDEN IN THE HOUSE

"I never expected to find treasure in our house," said a Sussex villager. He had discovered a heap of valuable papers more than a hundred years old, lying beneath a drawer in a Queen Anne bureau in his drawing-room.

Tugging too strenuously at a drawer that had jammed, he had pulled it right out, and had then been astonished to find old papers crammed in the space at the back of the bureau.

Excitedly he had examined them and found that they included brief personal letters apparently written by William IV during the 1820's. With them was an Order of Battle for a sea fight against French ships in the West Indies. It was dated July 12, 1796, and signed by Admiral Harvey aboard H.M.S. Prince of Wales at Fort Royal Bay, Martinique.

Above were the names of the ships—Bellona, Thunderer, and Vengeance—that were to form the starboard division under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir Hugh Cloberry Christian. H.M.S. Prince of Wales, flying the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, was to follow with the Invincible, Carnatic, Scipio, and Vanguard under

Rear-Admiral Pole, "the order of sailing to be in two columns . . . with the frigates to windward of the Squadron."

These documents must have lain at the back of the bureau for more than 50 years, presumably having fallen there when placed in an overcrowded drawer some time during the last century.

The find is a reminder that in small cottages and great country houses all over Britain are fascinating documents that have been hidden in cupboards and on attic floors for scores of years.

VALUE UNREALISED

Often, the value of these old papers and diaries is not realised by their owners, yet it may well be that they could tell us much about how our ancestors lived.

Last century some old papers were noticed on a bonfire at Hastings, Sussex. They proved to be part of the Diary of Walter Gale, an 18th-century schoolmaster of Mayfield, and were a revelation of school life in those times.

On July 24, 1759, he wrote: "Left off school at 2 o'clock having heard the spellers and readers

a lesson apiece, to attend the cricket match of the gamsters of Mayfield against those of Lindfield and Chailey." (Cricket has been played on the green at Mayfield for 200 years, and Chailey Cricket Club is mentioned in the Church Registers for 1737.)

In the end the Chairman of the School Governors—who could neither read nor write—threatened to dismiss the schoolmaster for neglecting his work, and to appoint "an old woman at 2d. a week that would teach the children better." Nor was this an empty threat, for in the minutes of the School Governors dated 1771 is the statement: "It be resolved that Mr. Walter Gale be removed from the school for neglecting his duties thereof . . ."

Today the British Records Association are compiling a National Register of Archives with an index that will enable scholars to trace interesting old documents. Most counties have their Records Office where experts examine, repair, and if necessary store old papers. At last we are learning to appreciate the possible value of the "rubbish in the attic."

TWEEDSIDE CRAFT

For centuries past, men and women living along the banks of the River Tweed have cut the sturdy willows and plaited them into graceful, strong baskets. But today 82-year-old Mr. Tom Harvey, of Berwick, is the only exponent of the "craft," and till recently it seemed likely that it would die with him.

Now, however, Mr. Harvey has been invited to teach basket-making to the 18 scholars who attend Thornton School, near Berwick. There is no lesson they like more. When the weather is fine they go down to the nearby banks of the Tweed to select and cut their own willows; these they dry and dye before proceeding to plait them into baskets.

Recently the Rural Industries Committee invited the children of Thornton School to provide a special basket stand of their own at the Northumberland County Show, and it attracted a great deal of attention.

COLLEGE IN A SHOP

A class held in a shop-front would seem to be a bit distracting for the students, but that is what the young people of Camborne Technical College at Camborne in Cornwall have had to put up with. Other classes have been held in rented rooms, sets of rooms in churches and chapels, and other unlikely places.

Now a new wing of the college has been opened by the Minister of Education. Twenty years ago the college was run in only one room, today it has over 2000 students.

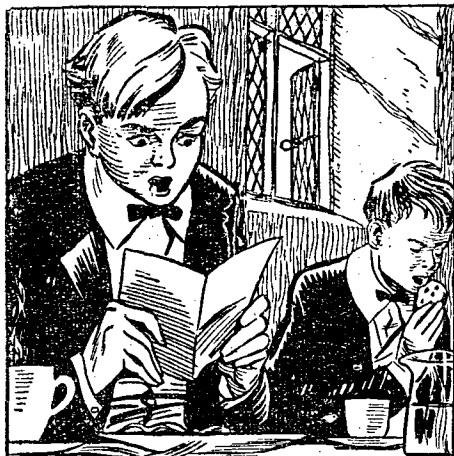
The opening of the new college wing, said the Minister, represented the first attempt to give planned facilities for technical education in Cornwall.

VICE VERSA—F. ANSTEY'S AMUSING SCHOOL STORY TOLD IN PICTURES (7)

Mr. Bultitude, who had changed places with his son Dick through the unexpected effect of a magic stone, was in despair. His plan to use Dick's five shillings pocket

money to escape from the school had been frustrated, because he had been forced to pay Dick's debts with the money. Now nothing remained to him but to try to convince the

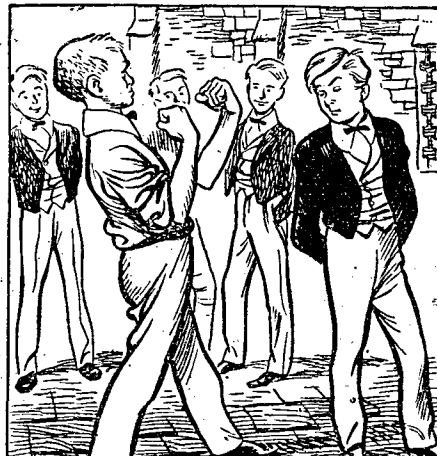
Head who he really was—which he felt was quite impossible—or else to make his escape without money, a procedure he was sure would inevitably end in his recapture.



A letter from his daughter, who knew nothing of the magic change, told "Dick" of their merry new life. "Papa" had become "boyish." He loaded toy cannon with real powder and shot, she wrote, and when it smashed things he only laughed. They were to have a monster children's party. "Papa" never went to the office, but Uncle Duke—Mr. Bultitude's rascally relation—was living with them and was "going to make Papa's fortune."



Mr. Bultitude sprang up at the breakfast table exclaiming wildly, "I must go home at once—at once, sir!" The Doctor asked why. "It's all going to rack and ruin without me!" cried the outraged Papa. The Head thought this precocious "boy" was trying to be funny again. "Let me have no more of this tomfoolery, Bultitude," he said. "Don't come to me with any more of these ridiculous stories, or some day I shall be annoyed."



Baffled, Mr. Bultitude went to the playground, and there more trouble awaited him. Tipping had been jealous of Dick because the Head's daughter liked him, and he challenged him to fight. The other refused. Tipping said he must fight or be kicked. "I'm not going to help you to commit a breach of the peace," replied Mr. Bultitude with dignity. "Go away, you quarrelsome young ruffian!" The others jeered at him and called him a funk.



Tipping seized "Dick" to kick him contemptuously, and the victim, in self-defence, hit him hard in the stomach. Tipping doubled up. "No hitting below the belt! Cad! Coward!" yelled the onlookers. They decided this rotter must run the gauntlet, and forming into two lines they made him run up and down while they pummelled him with knotted handkerchiefs. "I shall be killed if I stay here," moaned the despairing Mr. Bultitude.

Will Mr. Bultitude have to try to settle down at school? See next week's instalment

The Children's Newspaper, August 11, 1951

The Gallant Third of Milbourne

Making History (2)

Mr. Grimmert and his gallant Third Form are holidaying in the French Alps in the little town of St Gervais. He has been asked if he is willing for his boys to play a cricket match against a French team, and has agreed. The match is about to begin.



NEVER, as Pettifer was reminding young Sprottle, had any single one of Milbourne's great men dreamed that Mr. Grimmert's intrepid Third Form would carry the flag of old England into the field.

"Oh, we march to the ground with a flag, do we? Topping!" trilled Sprottle.

So Pettifer explained he was using an idiom, and as soon as young Sprottle had duly taken this in, his attention was drawn to the crowd assembling in that spacious meadow behind the gendarmerie. The meadow, which was flooded in the winter and used as a skating-rink, was provided with a pavilion and circled by benches.

The mayor was there already, complete with his council and every other prominent man of the district. And here were other excited spectators from far and near.

And wouldn't they cheer themselves hoarse, just!

"BUT how will they know what the score is?" twittered young Sprottle. "Do I have to keep buzzing round with my scoring-book?"

"Oh, use your eyes," Pettifer begged him. "Look!" He was pointing to a stately scoring-board facing the benches. "Monsieur Bonjour had it made," he explained, "by a carpenter."

And soon there was a hush as the captains came out to toss.

"Heads!" called Pettifer, as the spinning franc came to the ground.

"And tails she is!" beamed Monsieur Bonjour.

The Third Form was providing both of the umpires, and Pettifer himself was starting the bowling. His first ball must have certainly broken the wicket, if the batsman had not stopped it in time with his pads.

But Pettifer made no appeal. And why not?

Because, as he confided to Jelliecomb afterwards, it hardly seemed sporting to get that poor chap out first ball.

DID such British chivalry pay?

Unhappily, not. For the batsman, one of the gendarmes of noble proportions, swept the very next ball round to the boundary. And it was only when Balmforth had presently come on for Pettifer that he gave Wheat Minor the pleasantest catch at mid-on.

Wheat fumbled with it, then let it slip through his fingers.

"Very sorry," said he. "But the sun was bang in my eyes."

"Yes. Bad luck," said Balmforth sarcastically.

But in a moment or two the luck was to turn. For the gendarme hit a ball hard and called for a run.

by GUNBY
HADATH

IT was then that a singular change in the crowd became manifest. Most of them had come expecting amusement. Many had been chattering all the time. But now they sat silent and raptly, sensing at last that this national game of England was something worth while, no mere idle spectacle, no tiresome frolic, but something of sterner qualities altogether.

"Perhaps one understands better now," the Curé observed, "why the British have never abandoned their national game."

"And why is that?" asked the mayor.

"Because it makes men of their youngsters while ours are still trundling their hoops."

"Ah, it's manliness," the mayor echoed. "I think I agree with you."

But would Mr. Grimmert's Third Form have understood that? Not they! For all that they were puzzling about at the moment was how to get rid of Monsieur Bonjour.

But the 100 was up before they succeeded, when Jelliecomb held a difficult catch in the slips. Whereupon the luck began running their way. One hundred and forty recorded the end of the innings.

AND soon Pettifer was pinning up his order of batting. But having studied it, Mr. Grimmert detached it from its nail and carried it to a table, where he sat down with it. Then he summoned Pettifer.

"Pettifer," he demanded, "what do you mean by putting me in to bat last? I have never been so insulted in all my born days!"

"But, I say, sir!" said Pettifer, gasping. "You told me yourself, sir, that your cricketing days were long since over and done with. You said they had passed into obli-something-or other. So naturally I put you in last, sir, you know, sir."

"I do not know," replied Mr. Grimmert, with singular vehemence.

"But where shall I put you in now, please?" Pettifer inquired.

"You will put me in first wicket down," said the Grim Bird, decisively.

IT seemed that Monsieur Bonjour and the big gendarme were still to bear the brunt when the game was resumed. The former was bowling a pleasant ball without guile. But not so the gendarme. He was sending them down underhand; they seemed as swift as lightning, and never rose from the ground. Disastrously the third ball shattered the stumps.

Then came Mr. Grimmert. He survived that over, with Maxton at the other end watching him nervously. Then Maxton must face up to Bonjour, and setting his teeth he drove that amiable gentleman twice to the boundary. And a couple off the last ball brought double figures.

Very gravely now Mr. Grimmert

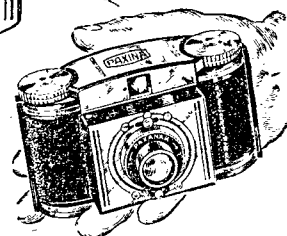
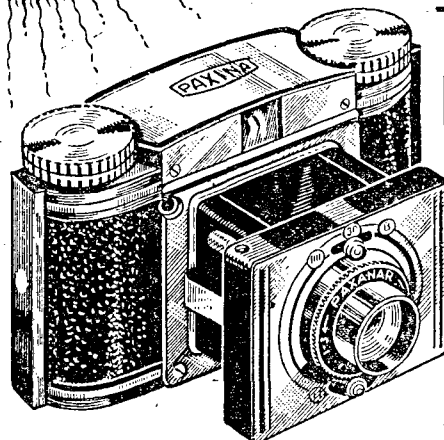
Continued on page 10

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- 3 Who talked of "sealing wax, cabbages, and kings"?
- 4 Who wrote the opera called Peter Grimes?
- 5 What character in fiction was called The Artful Dodger?
- 6 What is the population of England?
- 7 Which is the world's tallest building?
- 8 What is a metronome?

Answers on page 11

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SPORTS SHORTS

THE Football Association team were unbeaten in their tour of Australia. In 20 games, including five Tests, they scored 153 goals and conceded 13.

PLAYING for Gloucestershire against the Duke of Beaufort's XI, Tom Graveney hit 34 runs in one six-ball over.

VALERIE ROBINS, Betty Turner June Foulds, and Sylvia Cheeseman made an all-out effort to break the 4 x 200 metres (relay) world record of 1 minute 40.6 seconds. Their time was 1 minute 43.9 seconds. Then it was pointed out that they had run 880 yards—not 800 metres—and that their time was a world record for the 4 x 220 yards!

TOM GODDARD, oldest first-class cricketer, has decided to retire. Now in his 51st year, this Gloucestershire and England spin bowler has taken 2934 wickets, and is one of the few men to record a hat-trick in a Test (against South Africa).

THE White City Stadium should be packed to overflowing for the British Games this weekend, for all the leading British track and field stars will be competing against representatives from America and the Continent.

SUMMER hockey is becoming more and more popular in England, and a number of well-known clubs, including the Indian Gymkhana H.C., have been playing regular matches since the official winter season ended. The idea of playing hockey during the summer is expected to spread, and next year may see the game officially recognised as an all-the-year-round sport.

THE future of British athletics has never looked brighter. In the recent Schools Championships, George Ellis, 18-year-old Keswick schoolboy, set up a new 220-yards record; Anne Pashley, 16-year-old Yarmouth sprinter, took the Schools 100 yards intermediate title, and will soon be challenging 17-year-old June Foulds for senior honours; and May Cops, 15-year-old Brentwood schoolgirl, set up a new long-jump record of 17 feet 2 inches.

THE last of the season's cricket benefit matches will begin on August 11. John Parker of Surrey is taking the game against Middlesex, at the Oval; and Eddie Cooper of Worcestershire has the match against Lancashire, at Worcester.

Cooper (who comes from Bacup, in Lancashire) has played for Worcestershire since 1936. An opening batsman, he has scored well over 12,000 runs. Jack Parker, who was born within a stonethrow of the Oval and has played for Surrey since 1932, has scored nearly 13,000 runs and taken well over 500 wickets.

DICK ATKINSON, 46-year-old Australian newsagent, recently ran 146 miles in two days. One day he did 74 miles, and the next 72 miles. At the end of his run he said that he felt "just generally tired."

IN a recent cricket match, G. Sirett, of Rowland United, did two hat-tricks in one over—all clean bowled—against the Warwickshire Regimental Association team, who were all out for 3 runs. Those 3 runs were byes—for every batsman was out for a duck!

GALLANT THIRD OF MILBOURNE

Continued from page 9

altered his guard. He would take the leg stump, he said, instead of the middle. The gendarme's daisy-cutter flashed past his legs. The Grim Bird smiled a little, not trying to touch it.

Miraculously the score had risen to 40 before the misunderstanding which cost them their next wicket. For Maxton clumped Bonjour towards cover and called for a run. Simultaneously the two batsmen dashed up the pitch, but cover had dashed in as well and thrown down the wicket.

But it was not Mr. Grimmer who was run out.

AND so the play continued till the next mishap, when Monsieur Bonjour took a nice caught-and-bowled.

But Mr. Grimmer was there still.

He was limping a little now, for one of the big gendarme's fastest had struck his ankle before he could get his bat down to it. But he shook his head when Bonjour suggested a rest.

Ah, and here was that turn of the wrist with shoulder well forward, which was coming back once more after all these long years, to flash the ball between cover point and mid-off before any of the fieldsmen could possibly get their hands to it.

And thus it went on, but still such a long way to go; and mark how tired the Grim Bird was growing, and looking! But mark, as well, how silent the crowd had become. No chattering and laughter. Every eye fixed on that gallant figure fighting the last of his cricket battles.

Could they win? Could France win yet? But 130 was upon the board before Harrison, the last man, made his way to the wicket.

Mr. Grimmer had managed to get to the other wicket before the previous batsman had been caught, and now he had to face four more of the gendarme's deliveries.

Three of those deliveries he played with rigidly straight bat. And "Come!" he called from the last ball of the gendarme's over.

He was facing Bonjour now. Ten runs needed. And none of them must be singles, for Harrison was the worst bat in the team. But what did that matter? The Grim Bird gathered his flagging energy; three times his bat flashed, and three times the ball flashed to the boundary to finish the match.

How much did the crowd care about France's defeat? Not a jot. They were too hoarse with cheering the Grim Bird to mourn the loss of the "Test Match."

In next week's story the Gallant Third return to Milbourne. But sad news awaits them.

The Children's Newspaper, August 13, 1951
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The Children's Newspaper, August 11, 1951

GREAT MARVEL OF A CLUSTER OF SUNS

ON any clear night when the sky is dark and without moonlight or bright artificial lighting in the vicinity, it is possible to perceive with the naked eye one of the great marvels of our Universe.

The star-map accompanying the description of Hercules in the CN of July 28, indicates its position by a cluster of dots beside M.13, which is its number in the famous Catalogue of Messier of what were then regarded as mysterious and marvellous objects of the heavens.

This particular marvel may be easily found almost a third of the way due south from the star Eta toward Zeta. They will be found in that Trapezium of stars which is so obvious a little to the south overhead in the evening.

Messier 13 will appear to the eye as a faint misty spot of light, or like a hazy star, but of course very faint. Glasses should be used if possible, when it may appear in the same field-of-view as Eta, as a tiny ball of misty light with a brighter centre.

35,000 LIGHT YEARS AWAY

This is one of the farthest objects in our Universe that our unaided eyes can perceive, for the light which now reaches us from that distant object has taken about 35,000 years to get here.

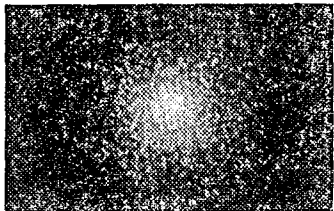
It is known astronomically as a Globular Cluster—that is, a cluster of suns—but a telescope of at least six inches aperture is needed to reveal any of the suns individually. With higher-powered telescopes more, and more are revealed, so clustered together that the field-of-view becomes filled with them.

Many of the suns are in various colours, and of different magnitudes, all scintillating in a marvellous fashion. All are assembled in an inexplicable manner and with singular orderliness, so that although they appear so close together they remain apart in their relative positions from year to year.

The whole is actually in rapid rotation round a central axis. In

this centre the suns seem so closely assembled that they present the appearance of a single blaze of light through which, here and there, individual giant suns can be seen glittering.

The accompanying photograph gives some idea of the arrangement of these suns and why it is called a Globular Cluster. Actually over



100,000 suns, most of them larger than our Sun, have been calculated to compose this cluster, but only some of the larger ones are perceptible in the printed picture.

Upwards of 70 such clusters are known, all of them part of our Universe, as distinct from the vast number of other universes or galaxies that extend for many millions of light-years' journey throughout unending space.

VENUS, the splendid object that has for so long adorned the evening sky in the west, is now passing from view and will soon be gone for this year.

However, a glimpse of her may be obtained during next week soon after sunset by observers with a clear view down to the western horizon, when the radiant Venus may be seen in all her glory. As she is now rapidly coming between the Earth and the Sun the thin crescent she now presents (which may actually be seen through powerful binoculars) will vanish by September 3.

Venus will then be at her nearest to us and 26,500,000 miles away—nearer, in fact, than any other planet ever comes. At present Venus is about 35,000,000 miles distant, so we see how rapidly this lovely world is coming between the Earth and the Sun. G. F. M.

ANOTHER RADIO WON!

In No. 4 of our fortnightly series of competitions the Prize Radio has been awarded to:

Helen F. Buchan,
Overhill,

Newburgh, Aberdeenshire, whose entry was correct and the best-written according to age.

Cricket Bats and Tennis Rackets (according to the winner's choice) have been awarded to the following, whose entries were next in order of merit:

James Hendry, Castle-Douglas;
Gwen Dolby, Sheffield; Muriel Vanstone, Okehampton; Ann Thursfield, Ruislip; James Lonie, Laurieston.

The correct solution was: 1, Sheep. 2, Rat. 3, Pig. 4, Deer. 5, Chicken. 6, Cat. 7, Badger. 8, Cow. 9, Horse. 10, Rabbit. 11, Duck. 12, Dog.

Look out for another CN Competition next week, with more grand prizes to be won!

VACUUM CLEANER'S JUBILEE

It is just fifty years since the vacuum cleaner was invented by Mr. H. Cecil Booth, a young engineer whose work included the famous great wheel at Blackpool, as well as similar machinery at the Earls Court Exhibition, Paris, and Vienna.

His cleaner had a power-driven vacuum pump—both petrol and electric motors were tried—and was housed in a van which was taken to any house where cleaning was to be done. The dust and dirt from inside the house were drawn through long pipes in a similar way to that used by modern chimney sweepers.

Mr. Booth's invention soon became recognised as superior to old methods of sweeping. The blue throne carpets in Westminster Abbey were vacuum-cleaned for the coronation of King Edward VII in 1902, and demonstrations were commanded by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace.

Why aircraft crash

The latest statistics concerning aircraft accidents in this country show that about 40 per cent of all the accidents in a year are due to "pilot error."

Engine failure accounts for about seven per cent of the cases, and structural or mechanical defects 15 per cent. In nearly one-third of the accidents it was impossible to determine the true cause.

Accident analysis figures are very important to aircraft designers, and all those concerned with flying and the operation of civil aircraft. When the cause of an accident is known every effort can be made to guard against further repetition.

The Accidents Investigation Branch of the Air Ministry deals with all accidents to Service aircraft, and the Air Registration Board takes over the responsibility where civil aircraft are involved. There is a close link between the two.

WHERE ACCIDENTS OCCUR

A study of the latest figures shows that just over one-third of all aircraft accidents occur en route, and a similar number during the various stages of approach and landing. Very few accidents occur during the take-off run, but slightly more during the period of initial climb.

There were actually more accidents involving aircraft which were stationary on the ground than occurred during take-off.

Despite the fact that aircraft accidents attract considerable publicity, air travel by regular airlines is very safe.

Reckoned on average, a passenger can expect to travel 60 million miles by air before being involved in a fatal accident—which, of course, is considerably less risk than that taken when travelling by motor vehicle.

STAMP NEWS

AUSTRIA has issued a handsome stamp to mark the Boy Scouts' 7th World Jamboree at Bad Ischl. The design is in dark green, orange, and red, and includes the Boy Scout badge.

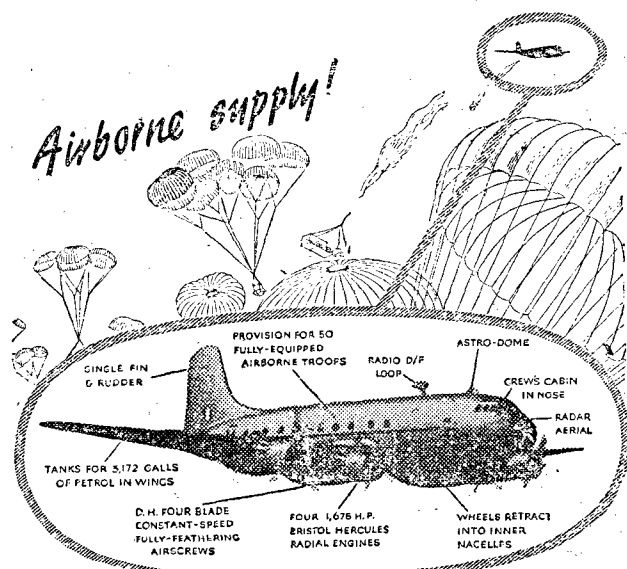
A SET of eight stamps will be issued on August 14 to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the foundation of Pakistan.

THE painter Negulici, who died 100 years ago, is honoured on the latest stamp issued by Rumania, the land of his birth.

New stamps for current use are planned for Sudar and Western Samoa.

YOUNG QUIZ—Answers

- 1 Chess.
- 2 Faultless.
- 3 The Walrus, in Through the Looking-glass.
- 4 Benjamin Britten.
- 5 John Dawkins, in Dickens's Oliver Twist.
- 6 At last census: 41,147,938.
- 7 Empire State Building in New York.
- 8 Instrument used to mark musical time.



HANDLEY PAGE HASTINGS

Royal Air Force Transport Command's latest aircraft. Crew of 5, and capacity for 50 troops. Can also be used as air ambulance, glider tug, supply dropper, or for weather reconnaissance. Four 1675 h.p. Bristol Hercules engines. Maximum speed: 351 m.p.h. Range: 2,000 miles. Wing span 113 ft.

There may be 50 lives depending on the brains and skill of the men who fly and maintain this aircraft, so naturally they must be pretty smart. That's why the Royal Air Force is always on the look-out for suitable boys to join their Apprenticeship Scheme. These boys get a flying start to a thrilling career at one of the R.A.F.'s fine residential schools, without cost to their parents and with good pay to spend. In this way the R.A.F. gives them the right kind of start for their future as key men in the finest air force in the world.

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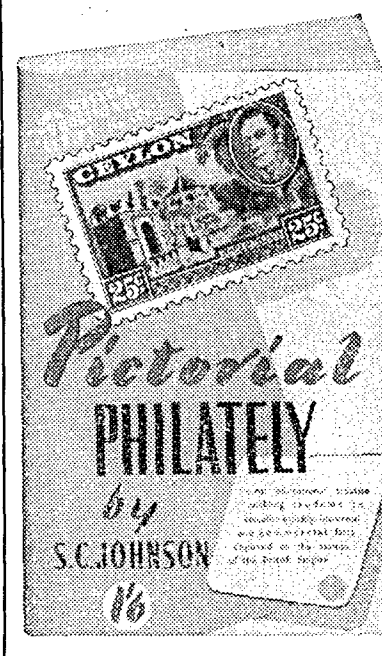
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